

WHITE HOUSE BRIDES



MISS JESSIE WILSON



NELLE GRANT SARTORIS

WHAT has become of the White House brides? There have been twelve of them. Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson will be No. 13. But she feels no superstitious alarm on that score, 13 being the luckiest of numbers in the Wilson family.

It is interesting to consider the fact that three of the round dozen of White House brides, including the first one, Lucy Payne, and the last one, Alice Roosevelt, married congressmen. Also that two, Della Lewis and Nellie Grant, became the wives of foreigners. Only one president, Mr. Cleveland, was married in the White House, although another, Mr. Tyler, took to himself a spouse during his term of office.

In earlier days White House weddings were always celebrated in the circular room, the state department, oval in shape, which is now called the blue room. But of late years Washington society has expanded to such an extent, numerically speaking, that, with perhaps 1,000 guests to be invited, the east room is none too large for the staging of so important a spectacle as a marriage in the White House.

At the wedding of Alice Roosevelt, which occurred Feb. 17, 1906, the east room was almost uncomfortably crowded.

The bride and groom were wed on a raised platform before an extemporized altar. The ceremony was performed by the Rt. Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, and breakfast for sixty persons was served in the state dining room, a buffet lunch for the other guests being furnished in the green room.

Nick Longworth, at that time a member of congress from Cincinnati, is exceedingly popular. He can do amusing things with the piano, is a first-class baseball player and has other accomplishments. At the date of his marriage he was nearly forty. Though not rich, he will eventually inherit a considerable fortune from his mother. His wife has spent most of her time since her marriage in Washington, where she is a leader of the young married women's set. She has no children.

There was a gap of nearly twenty years between the Roosevelt wedding and that of Frances Polson, who was married in the White House June 2, 1886, to President Cleveland. She was only twenty years old at the time and was the daughter of Mr. Cleveland's former law partner. On this occasion the ceremony was semi-private and the blue room was plenty big enough for the bride party and a small number of invited guests.

When her husband died, five years ago, Mrs. Cleveland was left very well off. In addition, congress voted her the customary \$5,000 a year as the pension of a president's widow. A few months ago she was married to Thomas J. Preston.

When Rutherford B. Hayes was colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment was Russell Hastings. Whence it came about that Colonel Hastings, in later years, made the acquaintance of Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes. Miss Platt was a member of the White House family through the Hayes administration, being regarded almost as a daughter. When she became engaged to Colonel Hastings it was arranged that she should be married in the White House, and the ceremony was performed there on June 19, 1878, at 7 o'clock in the evening. It was wholly a family affair.

Four years earlier took place the wedding of Nellie Grant, the third daughter of a president to be married in the White House. On this occasion the spectacle was staged in the east room, then used for the purpose for the first time. The date was May 21, 1874, and the bridegroom was Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris, an Englishman.

Ellen Wrenshall Grant was a handsome girl of eighteen, with brown hair and eyes, rosy cheeks and a plump figure. Sartoris, who was the son of a member of parliament and was said to have an income of \$60,000 a year, met her for the first time on a steamer coming back from Europe. The wooing was rapid, but General Grant disapproved of the match and did not give his consent for more than a year.

There are plenty of people living today who

well remember the popular excitement caused by this international marriage. It was estimated that the wedding presents represented a value of more than \$100,000.

Certainly no marriage ever started out with a fairer outlook. But unfortunately the prospect was not realized. Sartoris, who was an idler, like many Englishmen of his class, did not make a satisfactory husband, and Mrs. Sartoris was eventually compelled to divorce him. Her son, named Algernon after his father, recently married a French girl, Cecile Mouffard, and is now residing in France. Two daughters are married.

A little over a year ago—Mrs. Sartoris having meanwhile died—Mrs. Sartoris took a second husband, Frank Hatch Jones, being married to him on July 4, 1912, at Cobourg, Canada.

On the evening of Jan. 31, 1842, Elizabeth Tyler, third daughter of President Tyler, then a girl of eighteen, was married in the blue room of the White House to William Waller, a member of congress from Williamsburg, Va.

It is not possible in all instances to trace the subsequent history of the White House brides, some of whom, indeed, such as those of the Jackson administration, were persons of no prominence apart from the fact that they were married in the White House.

Soon after this marriage Mrs. Tyler died, and within a short time the widowed president took to himself a second wife, whose name was Julia Gardiner. She was a New York girl.

Returning from abroad with her father, Miss Gardiner visited Washington and met President Tyler.

Soon afterward President Tyler became engaged to Miss Gardiner, and they were married in New York, the bride party returning immediately to the White House, where the wedding reception was held.

Mr. Tyler was fifty-six and his bride only twenty. John Quincy Adams, then in congress and a bitter enemy of the president, spoke of the marriage as a "union of January and May."

Young Mrs. Tyler did the honors of the White House for eight months, until the close of the administration. Then she and her husband went to their Virginia home, where they lived seventeen years. When Mr. Tyler died his widow took her children to her mother's home at Carleton Hill, Staten Island, and there spent the rest of her life.

When Van Buren was president Dolly Madison was still the leader of Washington society, and it was she who introduced to him the beautiful Angelica Singleton, daughter of a distinguished South Carolina family. Miss Singleton became a frequent guest at the White House, and the president's son, Major Abram Van Buren, fell in love with her. He married her in November, 1833, at her home in South Carolina, but the wedding reception was held at the White House, where young Mrs. Van Buren immediately took charge of affairs as mistress of the establishment, the president being a widower.

Andrew Jackson was remarkably devoid of relatives. Perhaps it was on this account and because he was fond of young people that he made so much of his wife's relations. Two of the latter were married in the White House at his request during his administration. A third young woman who enjoyed the same distinction was Della Lewis of Nashville, the daughter of an intimate friend of the president.

The second marriage at the White House during the Jackson regime was that of Mary Easton, another Tennessee girl, who was a niece of Mrs. Jackson. In this instance the bridegroom was Lucien B. Polk, likewise of Tennessee. The pair went to live at Columbia, Tenn., where they spent the rest of their lives very happily.

Elizabeth Martin was a relative of Mrs. Jackson's. She was married in the White House to a young clerk, Lewis Randolph, a son of Martha Jefferson Randolph, who was the eldest daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

This takes us back as far as the administration of John Quincy Adams, who had three sons. The handsomest of the three brothers was John

Adams, a graduate of Harvard, notoriously hot tempered and inheriting the arrogance of his grandfather, after whom he was named.

At that time a young man named Heilen, from Philadelphia, was employed in the White House in a secretarial capacity. He had a very pretty sister named Mary, and John Adams fell in love with her, finally obtaining the consent of his parents to their marriage, notwithstanding some opposition to start with.

The ceremony was performed in the circular room, and there was dancing afterward, the president and his wife taking part in the Virginia reel.

It has been said of the Monroes that they made fewer friends in Washington than any presidential family before or since. They were very exclusive and so formal that Mr. Monroe once refused to see a near relative who called at the White House because the visitor was not attired in the small clothes appropriate to full dress. Mrs. Hay, the eldest daughter, would not visit the wives of the diplomats because they did not call first upon her. Thus it came about that when the youngest daughter, Maria Heister Monroe, married her cousin, Samuel Laurence Gouverneur, then secretary to the president, nobody was at the wedding except members of the families of the bride and bridegroom. It took place in the circular room at noon on March 9, 1820, and the clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Hawley of St. John's church, wore knee breeches with silver buckles on his low shoes.

The couple spent their summers at Oak Hill, Loudoun county, Va. They lived in New York in winter. Ex-President Monroe died in the New York house while on a visit to his daughter. They had three children, two of them boys.

Maria Monroe Gouverneur died at Oak Hill at the age of forty-nine and was buried there.

Anna Todd of Philadelphia was married at the White House in 1812 to John G. Jackson, a member of congress from Virginia and a grandnephew of Stonewall Jackson.

History is unfortunately silent in regard to subsequent events in the life of Anna Todd, but it is known that she went to Virginia with her husband and lived there the rest of her life.

Dolly Madison had two sisters. One of them, Anna, became the wife of Congressman Cutts of Maine. The other and younger sister, Lucy, was married at fifteen years of age to George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of the Father of His Country. He died and she went to live with the Madisons.

All of which merely leads up to the fact that on the evening of March 11, 1811, Lucy, the widow aforementioned, was married at the White House to a Kentucky widower named Todd, who was an associate justice of the Supreme court. This was the first White House wedding and was celebrated with all the eclat possible in those comparatively simple days.

It will be noticed that only four of the twelve White House brides have been daughters of Presidents. The first of these was Maria Monroe, the second Elizabeth Tyler, the third Nellie Grant and the fourth Alice Roosevelt. Jessie Woodrow Wilson will be the fifth.

HARD TO REALIZE.

"We quickly accept conditions as they are. It's hard to realize that a bald-headed man ever had hair."

"That's true."

"Yet some of them not only had hair, but long, crinkly curls."

A DILEMMA.

"I suppose Mrs. Smith is much distressed about her husband's death."

"I don't know about that. He was so mean and cranky that in one way, it is a relief. But then black is so horribly unbecoming to her."

THE BOSS SPEAKS.

"Young man," said the boss, "I like to see you arrive in the morning feeling fresh."

"Yes, sir."

"But let it end there. You have a habit of keeping your freshness up all day."

NOTHING SERIOUS.

"Was I full when you saw me last night?"

"I wouldn't like to say that."

"Come on. What was I doing?"

"Well, you were challenging a lamppost to race."

HABITS OF THE ROBIN

Bird Prefers to Build Its Nest Near the House.

Young Songsters Should Not Be Handled Until They Leave Nest of Their Own Accord—Sparrows Rob Them of Worms.

(By CRAIG E. THOMAS.)
Of all the birds that build in trees the robin brings its nest nearest the house. It prefers to be at the front door, where the members of the family



Robin's Nest.

are constantly coming and going, and if it can find a suitable place it will build directly over the walk. This makes a number of interesting facts easy of observation.

Let the nozzle of the hydrant drip until the ground below it holds a little pool of water, or by some other means provide a pool somewhere in the yard. To this pool the robin will come for mud to build the walls of her nest. Into it she will souse billfuls of dried grass before mixing it with the mud. In it she will wet herself before flying to her nest to mould the mortar wall of mud and grass to fit her body.

When the young fill the nest every child in the family will want to climb up to see them, and the older children will be tempted to lift them out of the nest, hold them in the hand, and possibly take them into the house a moment to show mother what bird babies are like. But to do this is all but sure to result in the death of the young. A young bird once lifted from the nest has "found his legs," and will never be satisfied in the nest again. He will climb upon its edge and go bumping down on the lawn long before he is able to fly, and the neighbor's cat is sure to get him. Young birds should never be handled until they leave the nest of their own accord.

As the parent robins search the lawn for worms to feed their young, hopping a little way and then stopping to look and listen, you will often see an English sparrow following close behind and a little to right or left. He is expecting the robin to pull a worm from the ground, when he will dive boldly for it, snatch it away, and make off with it. In this piratical enterprise the sparrow is not infrequently successful.

Note your robins carefully. Discover upon them if possible some distinguishing mark, and see whether they return to you another year. A male with left wing drooping almost to the ground as it hopped, returned three successive years to the same yard. It has doubtless been injured in a fight, which is not an infrequent occurrence. One may not be certain that plumage markings of exceptional character will recur year after year, as plumage may vary with moultings. But any malformation, resulting usually from injury, renders identification all but certain.

ALFALFA AS MILK PRODUCER

Hay, With Proper Kind of Grain and Little Succulence, Will Duplicate June Pasture.

(By L. R. WADRON, Superintendent Dickinson, N. D., Sub-Station.)

Alfalfa is of great value as a milk producer, for it is a well known fact that an ample milk flow requires rich feeds. Good June pasture produces an abundance of milk. It has been demonstrated that alfalfa hay, when used with a proper kind of grain, and with a little succulence, such as ensilage, will practically duplicate a June pasture.

When cows are properly fed, before turning onto pasture, they show no increase of milk flow upon the pasture. If a dairy cow is properly fed, she must have a ration that contains a larger percentage of protein than is found in common hays or in most of the grains. Protein is supplied through bran, linseed meal or some other concentrate. To pay high prices for these to increase the milk flow means that the cost of milk production is increased, and in many cases to such an extent that milk is produced at a loss, or at a very nominal margin.

Cow and Soil Fertility.

The fertility of the soil can best be maintained by the liberal use of barnyard manure, and the dairy herd not only makes this possible, but dairying is also more remunerative than almost any other branch of farming when it is properly carried on.

Remove Old Canes.

Remove and burn the old raspberry canes immediately after fruiting. This is the best means to control anthracnose, which is the most destructive disease of the raspberry.

CHEAP HELP ON MANY FARMS

Besides Adding to Revenue of Farmer by Wool and Mutton, Sheep Destroy Many Noxious Plants.

(By W. A. LINKLATER, Oklahoma Experiment Station.)
It would add to the revenue of many farms if a flock of sheep were kept. Besides being profitable they are great weed eaters. They will eat five out of six of our known weeds, where a cow or horse will eat only one out of every six.

Range-bred sheep are the right kind for the average farmer to buy. Such will be graded Merinos and if they carry a cross of Shropshire, Lincoln and other mutton blood, so much the better. It would not be advisable to buy Mexican sheep or low grade sheep of any other kind.

he ewes purchased for the foundation flock should be good, large animals from one to four years old, and weighing more than 100 pounds. Where possible it would seldom be practical to start with less than 50 ewes, and a larger number would be better still. A flock of a dozen would require almost as much care as 50 or 100. These range-bred grade Merinos should be bred to a Dorset ram if possible.

The reason we recommend buying range-bred grade Merino ewes is that thousands of these are available, while Dorsets are not to be had in large numbers.

These fall or early winter lambs, by good feeding and care can be made to weigh 90 to 100 pounds by May 1, when they will find a ready market and will always be in demand. Such lambs should bring from \$5 upward.

SELECTING CORN FOR SEED

Technical Knowledge on Part of Farmer Not Necessary for Improvement of His Crop.

(By J. M. GRAY.)

The possibilities of improvement of corn by judicious selection, are very great. Ever since man has been tilling the soil, he has changed the character of plants by consciously or unconsciously making selections. The improvement of any plant is considered by most farmers a very difficult operation and one to be undertaken only by those who are qualified by natural ability and special training, to such



A North Carolina Boy and His 150 Bushels of Crib Dry Corn Grown on One Acre of Land.

work. Yet it does not require any technical knowledge on the part of the farmer to improve corn, for the methods of selection are very simple.

Every farmer who is growing corn should plant some standard variety which he knows has been tested in his locality, and from this he should select, each year, seed that comes nearest to his ideal. It is necessary to make this selection each year because if it is not done the corn will soon revert to the original type and lose those qualities which the farmer has been striving to get.

In your selections, instead of looking for an ideal ear only, look for an ideal stalk made up of an ideal stem, of ideal foliage and of an ideal root system bearing an ideal ear or ears covered with ideal husks, and supported by an ideal shank. Possibly this will be hard to find; but you can find something which approaches it and from this, with your ideal in view, you can select continuously until you have a plant very nearly approaching that ideal.

Inferior Lambs.

Lambs of low vitality and ewes deficient in milk flow at lambing time are usually the result of improper management during the pregnant period.

DAIRY NOTES

Not all cow keepers are dairy farmers.

Warm and cold cream ought not to be mixed.

Good dairy stock show their possibilities early.

Many eastern farmers feed grain to milk cows on pasture.

Quiet and comfort are what count in dairying, and more especially in hot weather dairying.

Successful dairying depends entirely on right methods in breeding, feeding and management.

If there is no silo on your farm, do not let another winter catch you unprepared. Make your plans right now for one.

Oftentimes the one who has dairy butter for sale must take his pay in trade, while those who sell cream get nothing but cash.

In selecting cows, all signs may fail, but the Babcock test is absolutely reliable. It will tell you whether the cows are good or not.